THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY

AND VALUABLE MISCELLANY

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

TENNESSEE SENATORSHIP.

The Defeat of Ex-President Johnson.

How it was Accomplished—A Fusion of Radicals and Anti-Johnson Conservatives—The New Senator—Democratic Press on the Downfall of Their Idol.

THE ELECTION BY CONGRESS.

The special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, from Nashville, giving an account of the Senatorial election in Tennessee, says: "After one of the most fierce and exciting contests that has ever taken place in Congress, a democratic name is to be added to the list of Senators from the State, which has ever been represented in Andy Johnson's defeat. This result was announced by the public at large, as the vote of yesterday seemed to be decisively in favor of Johnson's opponent. The opposition, at least fully alive to the situation, were present at the City Hotel last night, where the various candidates were present. After quite a long consultation a decision was announced, and Governor Brownlow, Judge Key, Cooper, the Republican caucus nominee, Fowler and Cole said the Cooper. The latter, who is a Methodist preacher, and who, up to last night, was not known to be a candidate, is the husband of Johnson's friends in the Senate, one of the most able and eloquent Republican orators in the State. He is a little above medium height, and is a neat little speaker. He has been elected by a majority of four in the Senate, in the House by a majority of one, each receiving forty-one votes.

The defeat of Johnson is received with the utmost satisfaction, the politicians being perfectly satisfied with the result.

Johnson represented the retrogressive and present price spirit of businesses politics, and was defeated by the progressive element. The latter, it was contended, would have been a victory for democracy, and the defeat of Johnson is the right, the former opposed to reform against him with conservative force, and it is against the men as well brought about by the Republican party, which represented the conservative element in party matters, and the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him.

A. L. Embree, Jr.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the New York *Herald* says: Johnson was sure of his election to the Senate, and was confident that he was indebted for his election to no one but himself. He was elected by the votes of Democrats and Conservatives, with the exception of the seventeen extreme radicals who refused to vote for him. The opposition, at last fully alive to the situation, were present at the City Hotel last night, where the various candidates were present. After quite a long consultation a decision was announced, and Governor Brownlow, Judge Key, Cooper, the Republican caucus nominee, Fowler and Cole said the Cooper. The latter, who is a Methodist preacher, and who, up to last night, was not known to be a candidate, is the husband of Johnson's friends in the Senate, one of the most able and eloquent Republican orators in the State. He is a little above medium height, and is a neat little speaker. He has been elected by a majority of four in the Senate, in the House by a majority of one, each receiving forty-one votes.

The defeat of Johnson is received with the utmost satisfaction, the politicians being perfectly satisfied with the result.

Johnson represented the retrogressive and present price spirit of businesses politics, and was defeated by the progressive element. The latter, it was contended, would have been a victory for democracy, and the defeat of Johnson is the right, the former opposed to reform in this light, the former opposed to reform against him with conservative force, and it is against the men as well brought about by the Republican party, which represented the conservative element in party matters, and the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him.

A. L. Embree, Jr.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the New York *Herald* says: Johnson was sure of his election to the Senate, and was confident that he was indebted for his election to no one but himself. He was elected by the votes of Democrats and Conservatives, with the exception of the seventeen extreme radicals who refused to vote for him. The opposition, at last fully alive to the situation, were present at the City Hotel last night, where the various candidates were present. After quite a long consultation a decision was announced, and Governor Brownlow, Judge Key, Cooper, the Republican caucus nominee, Fowler and Cole said the Cooper. The latter, who is a Methodist preacher, and who, up to last night, was not known to be a candidate, is the husband of Johnson's friends in the Senate, one of the most able and eloquent Republican orators in the State. He is a little above medium height, and is a neat little speaker. He has been elected by a majority of four in the Senate, in the House by a majority of one, each receiving forty-one votes.

The defeat of Johnson is received with the utmost satisfaction, the politicians being perfectly satisfied with the result.

Johnson represented the retrogressive and present price spirit of businesses politics, and was defeated by the progressive element. The latter, it was contended, would have been a victory for democracy, and the defeat of Johnson is the right, the former opposed to reform in this light, the former opposed to reform against him with conservative force, and it is against the men as well brought about by the Republican party, which represented the conservative element in party matters, and the Republicans in the Legislature voted solid against him.

A. L. Embree, Jr.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI.—NO. 52. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 30, 1869.

IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

An Adventure in the Mountains—By Fellow-Travelers.

In the fall of 1850 I was traveling eastward in a stage coach from Pittsburgh, over the mountains. My fellow-travelers were two gentlemen and a lady. The oldest gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed fifty; in air and manner he was stern, dignified and polished, and the contour of his features was singularly intellectual. He conversed freely on different topics, and the road became more abrupt and precipitous, but on nor directing his attention to the grand attitude of a geologist, on the verge of which our coach wheels were hourly rolling, there came a marked change in his countenance. His eye grew lambent with the light of intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious—the search twilighted superstitiously, and the forehead was bedded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and shutting up arms tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Is the road unsafe?" said the lady, handing me a bottle with the mischievous gladness of her heart.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had passed several mountains, and descended into the sunny valleys, that he recovered himself. He then related from their garnished host, and assumed his gentle, quiet dignity that I had at first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and gentle inclination of the head across her companion, "and some explanation, and to my fellow-passenger, and perhaps I would add to myself. I cannot define exactly what it is, but there is something in the outline of these mountains that seems to me to be familiar. I have never been here before, and yet I am sure I have seen them. I have a distinct picture of them in my mind, and when I looked out of the window and saw the reality, it overwhelmed me with a sense of familiarity, and I could not help thinking that I was mentally deficient at all times and in every community, so long as man avoids the fold and tedious of the highway of life, and trusts to his chance of opening a short cut to fortune; his confidence being generally commensurate with his ignorance of the path on which he ventures, and his reliance on his guides proportionate to his vague impression of their plausible character.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

The Mineral Springs and Death's Valley of Southern Utah.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is writing up for that paper sketches of a trip through southeastern Nevada and southern Utah, gives the annexed account of a remarkable country near Mount Dunfree, and through the Black Rock range of the mountains of southern Utah:

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

While riding slowly ahead with Nick and our Indian guide, my attention was attracted to a small valley in the gorge of the mountains. A light, bluish looking vapor was seen ascending from it in little eddying whirlpools and jets of mist. This vapor proceeded from a large number of hot springs. The valley was not particularly inviting, but as the men and animals were tired I thought we would camp in it for the night. The guide, however, assured me that it was certain death to breathe the deadly vapors. We went into camp elsewhere, but the next morning the whole party started slowly down the slope toward the valley, feeling as well as smelling our way cautiously. The guide had provided himself with a couple of Indian dogs and several live rabbits for the purpose of making experiments. After scrambling down some rocks, I detected an atmosphere of oxygen in the air by the sudden change of temperature and the increased density of the fluid. Instead of respiration, A nauseous, suffocating smell was also perceptible every time the wind blew toward us

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE TO-MATE QUESTION IN POLITICS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* in an article on the State Schools for soldiers' orphans, very properly insists the State shall be generous in its treatment of these wards of the Commonwealth. We believe no one need entertain any apprehension on this score, for however earnest the people may be that the next Legislature shall be governed by the strictest principles of economy, there is no desire that the State shall neglect its duty to the soldiers' orphans. The *Telegraph* in the course of its article very emphatically says:

> We are in favor of retrenchment in the expenses of the State Government, but we are not in favor of starving the children of our dead soldiers. We are not in favor of turning them out of the asylums provided for them, and we are not in favor of withholding from them the necessary means to support them in the asylums. We are in favor of economy, but we are not in favor of meanness.

Why is not the *Telegraph* more specific—that is the word—in its charges of legislative extravagance? For six months or more all the changes rung on the one word "specific" was capable of, if we mistook not legislation and legislators at Harrisburg were not as pure as snow or chaste as Diana. Specific charges were what was wanted; get here we have the *Telegraph*, the trusted organ of the Cameron ring, with one hand in the Federal treasury and the other in the State, inveighing in loose charges and covering up "specific" acts of which it has a personal knowledge. Tell us what is wrong about the public printing, and please specify some of the employees about the capitol, who constitute the "excess."

In the meantime we will point out to the *Telegraph* one of the most useless and absurd expenditures of public money at Harrisburg, that, to use its own language, "might be stopped without detriment, say, "with advantage to the public, and which "has been overlooked by the wiseacres of "the Legislature." We refer to that gross sham job, the *Legislative Record*, costing about thirty thousand dollars per annum, and out of which the proprietor of the *Telegraph*, the postmaster at Harrisburg, etc., etc., manage to clear for himself a good of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars a year—a sum equalling the salaries of three of the Supreme Judges of the State, or of the Governor and his cabinet. Why does not the *Telegraph*, instead of dealing in generalities about the printing and useless employees, strike a center shot by dwelling to the point at the *Record*? The question is a pertinent one, and we insist on an answer. The *Record* is so deliberate and gross a swindle as was ever concocted to plunder the Treasury under pretense of serving the public. It's of no use. No one pretends that it is. The straw but contained in the early days of the war, with which Mr. Secretary Cameron replenished the pockets of one of his favorites, was given out to meet an imperative necessity compared with the use of the *Record*.

While we are glad that the *Telegraph* is disposed to aid the Commercial in its warfare upon all schemes of extravagance in the coming Legislature, we insist that it must abandon its loose and vague way of making charges. We want something specific—not this system of generalizing. There's the *Record*, suppose the *Telegraph* takes it up, and enlarges its "specimens" as the negro preachers say.

NAPOLEON III.

A. H. LAYARD.

The entire telegraph told us yesterday that Austen Henry Layard has been appointed English Minister at Madrid. Many, even in this country, here, no doubt, read the announcement with some gratification. The rise of this gentleman in the career of diplomacy is one among the countless evidences of the fortunate blending for many years now upon the best fortified strongholds of "me and want" in old England. If we rightly remember, neither by birth, nor by early training was he considered as *qualified* for the performance of diplomatic duties. Indeed his admission to "the sublime circle" was at first regarded with much suspicion and excited intense disgust in certain quarters. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the Crimean war, he incurred the savage disapproval of the aristocracy by admissions deemed indiscreet in regard to the organization of the army. At this time a lady of very high rank was overheard to exclaim: "O Nineveh! Nineveh! how can we ever forgive thee for discovering Mr. Layard!"

This reminds us of the commencement of Mr. Layard's fame. Visiting the East about 1839 as a mere traveler, he arrived at Mosul, the supposed site of the ancient city to which *Jonah* was sent. There he became interested in the explorations which the Frenchman, M. Botta, had for some time been engaged in. Mr. Layard at once entered upon the same line of research, and by his admirable knowledge of the Arab character and language, and by his equally wonderful tact in managing the wild Bedouins, whose good will and cooperation were necessary to the work, he successfully in unearthing a quantity and a kind of antique remains sufficient almost to throw into the shade what had been done by the French. By the cooperation of our English Government these Assyrian antiquities were at last immersed on the Thames, and now constitute one of the most valuable departments of the British Museum. These discoveries have turned out greatly more valuable than they were at first supposed to be. By the application of the genius and learning of Rawlinson and others, they have been the means of throwing a most important portion of ancient history, they have almost brought to life again the long petrified Assyrian nation—and have thrown a brilliant light upon a dark period of Biblical annals. In all time to come whoever visits the British Museum will remember Mr. Layard with gratitude. Mr. Layard will also always be remembered in connection with art history in Italy. Through his intelligence, zeal and liberality important works of interest were brought to light, and also, we believe, a fine or unknown portrait of Dante. Taste and habits formed in Italy prompted him to undertake what he did on the Tigris.

Many years ago his books on Nineveh and the Remains were extensively read in this country. Perhaps most readers of those works were more interested in the author's diplomatic transactions with the Arabs of Mesopotamia and in his strictly upright and truthful part in managing them, than in the really wonderful relics of a long vanished past therein described. It was those high qualities which recommended him for employment in the Foreign Office.

We may also hope that in the present distracted condition of Spain his influence will be of the right kind, and that in his new field of activity he will gain additional reputation. Mr. Layard was born in 1817.

NAPOLEON AS FATALIST.

The intensely interesting condition of affairs in France just now must constantly compel every intelligent reader of the newspaper chronicle of the passing day to think of the fate of that great country. The successive revolutions which have distracted it, and the men, great and little, who have figured in them, come up before us. One recalls the peculiarities of one or another of these statesmen, or soldiers, and speculates in regard to the probability of the appearance or interposition of similar characters, and what would probably be the result of their activity upon a scene presenting such different conditions.

We are not going to inflict upon our readers such speculation of the sort. We confine that to us during the last three weeks the name of Le Favrons has often occurred. The death of the Emperor leaving his natural successor a child and his widow regent of the empire, with Prince Napoleon, of Democratic ideas and antecedents, to trouble the time—a condition of things which may come to pass even while we write—would present a political problem as like the problem of which Le Favrons was twice called upon to attempt the solution, that the confidence of his figure before the imagination seems a very natural result of suggestion. But the times are so unlike the emergencies of the outside world towards France as are unlike, the moral state of the French people is as unlike what all those were when contemporary with the record of Waterloo—that narrative instead of a few decades of years might seem to have elapsed in the interim. Especially is the extreme great and striking between Le Favrons and the moralists, politicians and journalists whom Louis Napoleon has gathered around him, and who might make a canal to maintain his last will and testament. It is equally great and striking between those men and the men with whom he in his day had to do.

The verdict of history is, we believe, that the noble Marquis whom Waterloo overthrew, essentially failed on all the occasions in which he undertook to play a great part in France. The hopes of Waterloo in regard to his friend were disappointed; his prediction or vain resolve for humanity to proceed from his leadership in the Revolution, was never made good. True, he accomplished much, and never did anything to attack the slightest blemish to his name. But, upon the whole, in view of its grand opportunities, he must be admitted to have been a failure.

Our theory is that Le Favrons was too pure-minded and honorable for his age and for the men with and against whom it was his destiny to act. Wherever, who was through men and never gave a sick name that did not stick, called him Grandmother. The name was perhaps better deserved than the author intended, and in the confirmation of qualities which it indicates, lay the secret of the failure in action of him who bore it. This is our theory, and our speculation easily advanced is, that if Le Favrons could participate in the crisis soon to occur in his native land, the result would not be a failure, but such a success as would cement the dreams of Waterloo into facts. This view is, we think, warranted by the changes which have taken place in France during the last forty years. When he last offered himself to the French people they rejected him. We believe that time and events—the diffusion of intelligence and growth in humanity here as elsewhere—will find that they would now desire him and submit to his guidance.

We have neither space nor time at present to illustrate this notion at greater length, and money goes for what it is worth. We must, however, refer to a prevalent misconception concerning the great Marquise's character. When Waterloo made Gneisenau a part of his name, he no doubt intended to ascribe to him the same pugnacity which is so pronounced a feature as sensitive honor in Blucher—Gneisenau's hero, and the vulgar opinion accords with this notion. In correction of this mistake we translate a paragraph from an essay by M. St. Marc Girardin. The passage will be fresh to many readers and interesting to all, we are sure. M. Girardin says:

> "There often recurs to my memory a saying of Napoleon, which I have heard from the lips of one who was present when it was uttered. Speaking of Gneisenau, he said: 'He is a man of a stubborn character, who will never yield.' Napoleon was right. Gneisenau was a man of a stubborn character, who will never yield. He was a man of a stubborn character, who will never yield. He was a man of a stubborn character, who will never yield. He

Weekly Commercial.

THE MONEY MARKET.

By Telegraph and Mail.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 29.

Mr. Kinsey's statement that the average amount of money required for the country, and which must be used at this time, is $400,000,000 is probably correct. The bulk of the business is done in the fall months, and the large amount of money required is then in demand. Stopping the plants of cotton mills in every part, make the aggregate money less a consideration, when compared with the fact that of late we not by the record of any one year.

The times now are in a settled mood; we are not more than the average. In very many, productive, and profitable.

Philadelphia will have one million commercial transactions a week of the year. Among the chief commercial centres of the world, Philadelphia is the most favorably situated for the transaction of business with the Pacific coast, and with the Southern States. Her facilities for handling coal and manufactures are unsurpassed, and her commercial men are growing in number and importance. Her banks are in a condition to meet any demand for money that may be made upon them, and her merchants are prepared to do a large business. Her manufacturers are busy, and her workmen are employed. Her railroads are doing a large business, and her canals are crowded with boats. Her coal trade is unprecedented, and her iron trade is in a healthy condition. Her real estate is rising in value, and her population is increasing. Her public improvements are progressing, and her credit is unimpaired. Her people are hopeful, and have confidence in the future. Her citizens are public spirited, and are willing to tax themselves for the benefit of the city. Her merchants are enterprising, and are ready to take advantage of any opportunity to increase their business. Her manufacturers are ingenious, and are constantly introducing improvements in their processes of manufacture. Her workmen are skilful, and are constantly producing articles of superior quality. Her mechanics are ingenious, and are constantly inventing new machinery. Her inventors are numerous, and are constantly bringing forward new inventions. Her capitalists are wealthy, and are willing to invest their money in any enterprise that promises a fair return. Her population is intelligent, and is constantly increasing. Her institutions of learning are numerous, and are constantly educating the young. Her churches are numerous, and are constantly preaching the gospel. Her charitable institutions are numerous, and are constantly relieving the poor. Her police force is efficient, and is constantly preserving the peace. Her fire department is efficient, and is constantly protecting property from destruction by fire. Her streets are well paved, and are constantly being repaired. Her sewers are numerous, and are constantly being extended. Her water supply is abundant, and is constantly being increased. Her gas supply is abundant, and is constantly being increased. Her public buildings are numerous, and are constantly being erected. Her parks are numerous, and are constantly being improved. Her cemeteries are numerous, and are constantly being enlarged. Her hospitals are numerous, and are constantly being filled with the sick and wounded. Her asylums are numerous, and are constantly being filled with the orphans and the aged. Her prisons are numerous, and are constantly being filled with the criminals. Her courts are numerous, and are constantly being crowded with litigants. Her lawyers are numerous, and are constantly being employed by clients. Her doctors are numerous, and are constantly being called upon to visit the sick. Her undertakers are numerous, and are constantly being employed to bury the dead. Her grave-diggers are numerous, and are constantly being employed to dig graves. Her hearses are numerous, and are constantly being used to carry the dead to the grave. Her mourners are numerous, and are constantly being seen in the streets. Her widows are numerous, and are constantly being comforted by their friends. Her orphans are numerous, and are constantly being provided for by the charitable. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being supported by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being envied by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being envied by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being hated by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being hated by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being robbed by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being robbed by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being murdered by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being murdered by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being executed by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being executed by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being imprisoned by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being imprisoned by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being fined by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being fined by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being taxed by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being taxed by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being sued by the poor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being sued by the rich. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being defended by their friends. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being defended by their friends. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being acquitted by the jury. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being acquitted by the jury. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being pardoned by the governor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being pardoned by the governor. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being elected to office by the people. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being elected to office by the people. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being appointed to office by the governor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being appointed to office by the governor. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being re-elected to office by the people. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being re-elected to office by the people. Her rich are numerous, and are constantly being re-appointed to office by the governor. Her poor are numerous, and are constantly being re-

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE BLACK MAN AMONG US.

Though slavery once had a legal existence in our State, few persons now living ever saw a Pennsylvania slave. The black man lived among us as a freeman with many of the privileges and rights of a citizen. But to each one of us from childhood he was known as a member of a degraded race, and the very marked peculiarities of figure and physiognomy here, no doubt, in many cases, served to stamp him as worthy of his unfortunate fate. Though free himself, we knew that he was a fit specimen of slaves—while in regard to most of the race we never considered sure that they were not "fugitives from labor"—in one or another of the States of our Blessed Union. They were mostly quite destitute of the least tincture of education. When this was not the case, the natural qualities of the black man prompted him to make a sort of display of his attainments which called forth more contempt than respect. We saw them generally employed only in menial occupations, or in occupations which gave them little or no opportunity of exhibiting either strength of head, or mechanical dexterity. Though living among us, they mostly dwelt apart from us in secluded colonies, or in mean streets. Universally the strong feeling of caste, a combination of prejudice, contempt and antipathy, prevented the degree of intercourse with them and knowledge of them necessary to the growth of the sentiment of patronage. Amidst all the exile and horrors of slavery this sentiment existed, even flourished in the South. At the present day the voting and the reciprocal outcome in the negro seem so strong to Mr. Finnemore, an intelligent "Virginia gentleman of the old school," that he regards it as destined to be the future basis of the social fabric in the late slave States. If there in the North there has been little of it, a barber in Philadelphia once told us that he could always tell in a few minutes whether his patron was from the North or from the South by the evident presence of more antipathy in the one and its absence in the other. Why it should be absent in the man from the South is evident to every one. He looked down upon the negro as his slave and treated him as such, but familiarity with his character and person had destroyed antipathy, or never permitted it to arise.

The presence of great numbers of these black people among us imposes duties and start questions which seem to us worthy of more consideration than they receive. For the Freedmen in the South both government and the churches have done and are doing much. But there is reason to think that for many years to come all these colored people will not remove from the North. The amalgamation of the races is of course impossible. Nobody, we suppose, anticipates or desires it. The colored people will long remain a distinct element in our population, and it is surely desirable for the sake of both races and in the interest of the community, that the most possible should be made of them.

During our stay our these black people, both in the North and in the South, acted in a manner to raise them in the estimation of the whites. Their conduct as soldiers and as benefactors of soldiers did much to break down existing prejudices. The fact that they were the natural enemies of our enemies also cooperated in this result. But it is easy to see that they are still regarded by many with feelings not favorable to their best interests. These feelings, we think, would inevitably die away before unprejudiced observation and reflection.

It would appear that this portion of our population do for themselves wonderfully well upon the whole, in spite of the disadvantages of their position. It would appear that a large portion of them are very desirous of improvement and eager to embrace opportunities to that end. They are teachable and many of them thirsting to learn. Gentlemen who have looked into their schools, say that the boys and girls exhibit very nearly the same measure of cognitive or learning which white boys and girls exhibit. In the city a little congregation are exerting themselves and making considerable sacrifices to build a church and maintain an educated minister of their own race. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Pa., and by these colored people every where look up to as the white clergy are by the intelligent of all occidence. Hence they prefer white teachers in their schools. In the fact we may see both their humility and their origin ces wish to improve. When they have all the qualifications of one of their own people to instruct their children, such a teacher would naturally be preferred. The Head of the Avery College, we understand, is generally respected—because his fitness for the post is known. But they want their children to be as well taught as white children, and assume a probable superiority in a white instructor.

We feel quite sure that a better knowledge of our colored population would produce a general sentiment of kindness towards them and also a disposition to aid them.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

One may often hear the remark that we are living in very interesting times. It may be that this remark, or one of like tenor, has been a common place in every generation since the excitement occasioned by Cain's murder of Abel. But there is a difference; in our time the whole world seems alive and everybody is a politician. Even Vancouver's Peccadilloes, that great man to whom nothing was a pleasure and nothing interesting, seem he alive would certainly own a little concern about the approaching Council. About this if about no other matter, English Reform, Southern Reconstruction, what will happen in France on the death of Louis Napoleon—these and such like subjects of limited import, might perhaps fail to awaken the interest of that philosopher, but the generality of and section of the economy seem to meet in Rome most unceasingly have aroused him from his condition of contemptuous indifference. Even Pierre—heaven would see that in the consequences equally of the schisms and of its heroes there will be the culmination of a crisis.

The subject was interesting some time ago, from the beginning to best, and will every month one or more fresh elements of moment have been added to it. The movement of the German Bishops at Fulda and the illness and probable death of the French Emperor, were matters of this kind. And then came the letter of Father Hyacinthe. Had any one doubted in regard to the concern everywhere felt about the Council, his doubts must have been removed by the manner in which this letter was received throughout Christendom. The Father was known merely as an eloquent preacher. Outside of France few had ever thought much about him, or attached any particular importance to any words ever uttered by him. And yet this comparatively obscure monk has produced a sensation, perhaps as great and widely felt as could have proceeded from any act or manifesto by any living King or Queen. No "goat from a machine," in an ancient tragedy or comedy, was ever received with more surprise, or with a more impressive shout of wonder, or dismay, or disgust. In this age of the world such an interposition, though it may excite merely approving wonder, or dismay, or disgust at first, is sure to be critically scrutinized, and very different judgments will be the results of the examination. Father Hyacinthe's act, in every aspect of the subject, is an appeal to the judgment of mankind. Whatever our sympathies or prejudices may be, they must not be permitted to blind our reason, or deliver us over to a condition of happy hallucination. The great preacher has placed himself on trial before the bar of the world's opinion, and all he can justly demand is an investigation of his course conducted in the exercise of charity. By it he has undermined the religious belief and sensibilities of the many millions who admired and loved him as an obedient confessor of the Papal Church. They ought to judge him charitably on and hardly expect them to do so. We are called upon to carefully observe his words and actions, that by them he may guess the mentals and sublimeness of his character and establish his claims to an honorable position in the history of his time. The opportunity has been afforded him, and he seems to have embraced it. We have already used language in reference to him which implied an allusion to the theatre. In fact, it still remains for the Father to show whether we ought to regard him as a man awake to the demands and animated by the spirit of our age, or as a spiritual monstrosity. His religionists say he was tired of obedience and the fetters of celibacy rebelled. At present we must not come to the judgment. Nor, on the other hand, is it yet time to hail him as a great Reformer—a second Luther. Luther was made of other stuff than he seems to be. For many years he has been a very popular preacher, a man able to bring tears to women's eyes and call mumbo-gallons and "worshipings base" from their beds at 6 o'clock in the morning. But he was a man who did not disdain the petty tricks and artifices of the pulpit orator. Think of Martin Luther using a fine pocket handkerchief to give effect to one of his sentences—"half battles" as Jack Falstaff calls them. Frau Rauschenbusch used to do so, or he has been maligned. Again, the extreme suddenness of his movement is very suspicious. The attitude of the world towards the Council, the state of expectancy of all Christendom, and the condition of affairs in France—in a word, the commencing of circumstances in which the Father struck his blow, all these things irresistibly remind one of what the French call a *coup de theatre*.

Another circumstance which, at present, appears not in the Father's favor, is his departure from Europe. Was he afraid to stay there? What did he hope or desire to accomplish in this country? Surely Hyacinthe ought to be in France just now and nowhere else. So it seems to us, but he may have good reasons for his voyage, though it is difficult to imagine reasons which would justify him in deserting the ground on which his *battle* must be fought.

But let us wait before making up our minds about him. In no long time his actions will show whether he is a mere ambitious ecclesiastical knight, or a true warrior, a christian or a reformer.

THE AMENDMENT AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was agreed to by the House of Representatives on the 25th of February, 1869, by vote of yeas 144, nays 44. In the Senate it was passed on the following day by yeas 39, nays 13. The amendment made as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It is considered that this does not include Chinese or Indians, from the fact that they are not citizens of the United States, and, with regard to the Chinese, cannot become such until the naturalization laws are amended. This we believe is the position of Senator Morrison, of Indiana, and other Republicans who do not look upon Chinese suffrage as desirable. If we may judge from the course of the Chinese in California, there will be little trouble on this score, and discussion is premature and unnecessary. The Chinese emigrants do not seek or desire any of the rights of citizenship, save the right to be protected in their persons and property, and this the moral sense of the country will console them. They come to this country to work, and with rare exceptions, never lose sight of the fact that their allegiance is due to their home government in matters religious as well as political. So strong is this feeling, as is well known, the Chinese companies who superintend the emigration of the Celestials, are bound under heavy penalties to convey to China the bones of all who die in America. Living or dead, China is their home and resting place. America is only a means to secure them from the blights of poverty. It will be a long time before we are troubled by the question of Chinese suffrage, even should the immigration reach the high figure that has been predicted as possible.

In regard to the negroes, enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, the census of 1860 gave Pennsylvania a colored population of 56,949. Since the war there has been a large increase of this class of population, especially in the southern counties of the State, bordering on Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. We do not think the calculation is extravagant to set down the present colored population of Pennsylvania at 85,000 or 90,000, and it may possibly reach 100,000, if the movement from the South into other parts of the State has been as general as it has in some of the southwestern counties. There will probably be ten or twelve thousand negro votes cast in Pennsylvania at the first election held after the Fifteenth Amendment is officially promulgated. We do not care to discuss how these votes will be cast. That is a point of secondary importance, now that the fact of the political equality of all men is drawing upon us.

In some of the other States, whose political status may be affected by this vote, the negro population in 1860 was as follows: New Jersey, 25,329; New York, 49,005; Ohio, 36,673; Indiana, 11,428; California, 4,086; Connecticut, 8,627; Delaware, 19,627; Maryland, 171,131; Kentucky, 236,167; Missouri, 128,202. There has been but little increase in any of these States, from emigration, save Ohio and Indiana. Pennsylvania has the largest colored population of any State of the Union, south of the Potomac and Ohio. Maryland alone excepted.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

The *Nation* is usually so accurate in its facts that one is rather surprised when it makes a misstatement. In the number of October 21, in a review of Mott's "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Conflict," the writer says:

"It [Indiana which was the chief principle of the abolition movement] was settled largely by people from the South, and the Presbyterian Church, which was the chief agency in the work, was largely composed of Southern men. It [Indiana] was the battle-ground of the Presbyterian Assembly and Synod [Old and New School] conventions."

But the writer said that it was another the great Methodist body the statement would have been entirely true. This body was really divided into the Church North and the Church South, by difference of opinion between the Northern and Southern people in regard to slaveholding.

In the Presbyterian Church there was some agitation of the subject. Indeed in the churches which were at one time represented in the General Assembly of the body there was as much agitation on the subject, that if a disruption of it had not taken place on other grounds, it might ultimately have resulted from anti-slavery. But nothing to slavery was not prominent as one even of the ostensible causes which led to the great Presbyterian secession of 1838. For many years there had been much controversy in regard to matters of doctrine, the interpretation of the confession and the true relation of the congregational churches to the supreme judicatory of the Presbyterian Church in which they were represented. The questions of dogma and of ecclesiastical politics thus agitated, culminated in sending asunder the Presbyterian body.

Among those who adhered to what was called the New School Church, there were comparatively few from the South. Some of the Southern ministers who stood by the Old School, may have been led to do so by the notion that a strict construction of the Calvinistic symbols was in harmony with the strict construction of the Constitution advocated by the politicians of their section. They may have felt that they were thus upholding "the peculiar institution." But this view was not avowed, or thrust forward in a manner to attract attention in the North.

So wrong, we believe, is due to the Presbyterian body by the statement that it "stood by the compromises of the Constitution." In more than one instance it bore testimony against the evils and abuses of slavery, and declared that the member holding slaves who failed to fulfill towards them the duties enjoined by Scripture and by conscience, became amenable to discipline. But the church as an organization did not hold or teach that holding slaves was in itself a sin. The most distinguished doctors of the body elaborately proved the contrary. Not only the Old Testament but the New Testament also was appealed to as authority in support of the opinion. In truth, this view was very widely held at the North, not only by Presbyterians but by solid thinking people of all denominations. The belief prevailing that the Union must be preserved at almost any cost, honors of their country who dreaded the horrors of civil war were profoundly comforted by the doctrine that the slavery of the South, with all its evils, was a thing to be mitigated and ultimately removed by the silent though mighty operation of Christian faith. "The apostle Paul," "Turretines," and even "our Savior" were names of frequent occurrence in both private conversations and public debates concerning this vexed subject. In the lately published "Diary and Correspondence of H. C. Bowmen" there occurs a passage so interesting and so suggestive that we cannot forbear quoting it. Under March 23d, 1848, the Diary says:

"In the evening at Madame Symmes's tea party, I got into a long discussion with Mr. Calhoun, of Kentucky, on the subject of our Society. On this I believe, except Theodore Parker, I stood, to be heard. This is disgusting.

"There are people who at present dislike to manifest the manner in which they used to talk about slavery. A few persuade themselves and try to persuade others that they were always vehemently hostile to the system, in spite of well remembered words of defense or apology. Both these classes seem to us unwise or unduly wise. While yielding all honor to the early and Abolitionists, we cannot forget that many of them were very unreasonable and very reckless of consequences.

"We cannot forget that the practical problem presented to us for solution in the existence of slavery, was one of tremendous difficulty. Nothing can be more certain than that slow, deliberate, cautious treatment—that resistance to the clamors of heedless reformers—that earnest forecast of means and patient waiting for those most interested in the question, to place themselves clearly in the wrong—was manifestly the duty and true policy of the North. To the fact that the South maintained this attitude so long, the triumphant issue of our late war was, we think, due in greater measure than many suspect. Nor can it be doubted that this position of persistent waiting, was greatly aided, if not secured by those powerful religious denominations who refused to occupy strictly anti-slavery ground. The Presbyterian Church was one of these. A great statesman of the North and a great statesman of the South united in declaring how much the country owed to the conservative action of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian denominations. True, it is the fashion now in certain quarters to denounce all the conservatism of fifteen and twenty years ago. Such sneers betray both a shallow and an ignorant mind. History, we doubt not, will show that the thing thus scorned was the salvation of the great Republic. It conditioned the war which Garrison conducted to a glorious issue, and then rendered possible Grant's election and administration.

DR. SCHAFF.

The newspapers tell us that this gentleman has returned from Europe, having accomplished the object for which he went. This was something connected with the Evangelical Alliance—in regard to which we may soon expect to receive a report from the Doctor himself.

Dr. Schaff seems to us a good illustration of the benefits conferred upon the United States by the class of scholarly men from the Old World, who take up their abode among us. Rather, the career of Dr. S. shows how much good these men can do us when they earnestly study and honestly endeavor to adapt themselves to the new conditions by which they find themselves surrounded in this country.

Some twenty-five years ago Dr. S. came to this country as the lecturer of the Synod of one of our German churches, to take charge of a theological school. He had just completed his studies at the University of Berlin with great distinction, the eminent men in that celebrated seat of learning regarded and recommended him as one of the most promising young divines in Germany. He could read English, but did not speak it correctly on his arrival either. And it was an accent at the time that he was very much under the influence of the prejudices against American things and notions which, until quite recency, prevailed among the educated classes of his native land. But Dr. S. brought with him an eye to see and a heart to appreciate whatever was good among us.

We do not purpose to give a sketch of his labors. We will merely to say in general that study and observation in this country destroyed his hostile preconceptions. They also led him to take views of two or three German questions which brought much odium upon him among a portion of the German-Americans. He refused to be led into many German churches in this State. While efficiently performing the duties of his official position, he produced a history in one volume, of the Apostolic Church, which speedily gained for him a European reputation and a place among ecclesiastical historians by the side of Neander, Gieseler, &c. As a recognition of its merit the University of Berlin made him a Doctor of Divinity. This volume was in course of time followed by two volumes more in continuation of the subject.

About 1861 visiting his native country and finding the land of his allegiance engaging a reputation there almost infamous—the result in good measure of systematic calumny by some, feeling actuated by unchristian hatred in others of our popular institutions, Dr. Schaff delivered a course of lectures on America directly adapted to remove prejudices and impart correct information on the subject. These lectures were delivered in Berlin, and were heard by an audience of the most distinguished and influential character, and when afterwards published in a book, they were very widely read. It is difficult to estimate their effect, but we are justified in ascribing great influence to this work in producing the friendly attitude of mind with which the cultivated classes of Germany looked upon the North during our civil war.

More recently Dr. Schaff has resided in New York, and as editor of a translation of Lange's Commentaries with additions, he is furnishing the American clergy of all sects with the most extensive and satisfactory exegetical manual in the world.

In the preface to his History of the Apostolic Church Dr. S. spoke of the Germans and the Americans as the Greeks and the Romans of modern times, and humbly offered himself as an interpreter between the mind of the former and the mind of the latter. Not only by his books, but by his practical activity in several ways, he is nobly fulfilling the office. His sweet wish to Europe was in this character. Such a man ought to be understood by all—our apology for this slight notice.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY—WHAT WILL IT BE?

The heads of the several departments of the Government are understood to be engaged on the preliminary work of framing the Annual Reports. Certain parts of these the President will require a considerable time prior to the assembling of Congress to enable him to prepare his message. The greatest interest will center on the finances, and it is fair to presume that President Grant and Secretary Boutwell are prepared to recommend a distinct policy for the future. What it will be in a general sense the course pursued by Mr. Boutwell pretty distinctly indicates. The central idea will be the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest. To this there will be an obstacle at the threshold—the exchanging of six per cent. for four per cent. bonds, without compulsory legislation, which would be inconsistent with that perfect faith to which the Secretary and the administration holds and will under all circumstances hold. On this point it is reasonable to expect the Secretary will be prepared to make practical recommendations to Congress. It is, as will at once be seen, one presenting great difficulties. Were our credit less firm and the future less certain they might be considered somewhat less grave. They inhere with our assured financial strength. Holders of six per cent. bonds must be furnished with an inducement for surrendering those for others of a lower rate of interest. What will the Secretary recommend as such inducement? On this will depend largely the reduction of the taxes which the country is expecting, and which the administration feels confident, apparently, of accomplishing at the next session of Congress. It is a problem of present difficulties, and the solution which Mr. Boutwell will be prepared to recommend will cause his report to be waited for with an unusual degree of interest. In the estimation of some the question involves the revision of the tariff and the readjustment of duties purely on the revenue basis. To do this, and at the same time realize the expected reduction of taxes, to the extent of something like one hundred millions annually, will tax the statesmanship of the administration and Congress. Of course free trade must be wholly out of the question. Such a policy would necessitate direct taxation for the last revenue, and the gates representing the several wards, townships and districts in convention are not fairly chosen. What reason is there that an equally honest expression cannot be obtained on candidates direct?

THE LOWEST DEPTH OF INFAMY.

The villainous Gold Ring, in their attempts to connect Gen. Grant with their conspiracy, have reached the lowest depth of infamy. To their other virtues have been added that of forgery. It is barely probable that any one will be much astonished. The manner of it is explained by the New York *Times*, as follows:

"Just engaged by previous discomfitures, the organs of the Gold Ring have renewed their attempts to identify the President with the recent transactions of Fisk and Gould. From one infamy they have descended to another. To sustain their pecuniary record, now publish what purports to be a letter, or an extract from a letter, addressed by Mrs. Grant to Mr. Corbin, in which Gen. Grant is represented as very much annoyed at Corbin's speculations, he tries and to be influenced by them, but fears he is.

"Of the authenticity of Mrs. Grant's private letter—supposing it to be genuine—for the purpose of casting discredit upon her husband, nothing need be said. The men who formed the gold-gambling conspiracy are not likely to be scrupulous in the choice of means for the attainment of their ends. They who laid traps as they were, rumors that they might be seen speaking to the President, would not hesitate to perform a private letter if its possession were necessary for their purpose.

"But we found the letter and the extract from the letter on record. We have seen it before, and we say that which the Gold Ring gave to the public yesterday was ever written by Mrs. Grant. Not a line ever proceeded from that lady or from the President, in any manner recognizing or otherwise alluding to the gold conspiracy. Nor is the letter which is alleged to have been written by either, of the nature of that which has been published. It is a base and wicked forgery. It is in keeping with the character of the men who have been in keeping with other measures resorted to by the gold conspirators. * * * * * * * * *

"Whether Corbin or Butterfield is better or worse than he provides us to be a small matter in the estimation of the public. That which concerns the public in this connection is the conduct of the President. And of this we have before repeatedly impugned, we assert most positively, as we asserted in the first instance, that at no time has Gen. Grant, or Mrs. Grant, had the remotest interest in any speculative transaction. We believe relatively to the gold ring, as we believe of the late Fisk, partner with Butterfield in our Gould, have they held correspondence touching the late gold conspiracy; and any allegation to the contrary is unqualifiedly false."

The public are beginning to learn the true character of Fisk, Gould & Co., and the tactics of the Wall street conspirators. What will be the next shift to which they will resort it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps the most amazing part of the business is that a professedly reputable journal should, seemingly with a relish, become their organ. No paper doing this can hope to escape the odium which attaches to their infamy.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has done a noble service during the campaign, just ended. It has been ed led with a real vigor, and if it will now keep a sharp look out for the doings of the Legislature, it will be entitled to get the cash out of the State Treasury, in the way of advertising, and will be justified in making a double draft of gratitude. Everybody must look to the Legislature for the relief of the National, State and City debt.

We copy the above from one of the Republican papers of this city, and, with the exception of the first three lines, indorse the paragraph. We join in the hope that the *Telegraph* will "keep a sharp look out for the different schemes to get at the cash out of the State Treasury," and suggest, as one of these schemes, that it should promptly rebuke the continuation of the *Legislative Record*. That precious job, for it is nothing else but a job, costs upwards of thirty thousand dollars per annum. Its publication is unnecessary, and the way things go, is nothing more nor less than a bribe to a Harrisburg paper to stand by the "roosters" and "pinchers" through thick and thin. A number of Republican Conventions, before the election, passed resolutions demanding that the publication of the *Record* at the expense of the State should be stopped, and we hope one of the first acts of the Legislature will be to strangle it. The newspapers of the State can take care of the Legislature without costing the people a penny for reporting. As it is conducted, the *Record* is of no use; it never pretends to keep up with the debates, and the largest part of them are not published until after the adjournment. Even if the debates appeared promptly, they are not a sufficiently valuable contribution to the political literature of the country, to authorize the expenditure necessary for their bone and the providing of a Harrisburg editor, who has no ambition in the choice of means for the attainment of their ends. They who laid traps as they were, rumors that they might be seen speaking to the President, would not hesitate to perform a private letter if its possession were necessary for their purpose.

"But we found the letter and the extract from the letter on record. We have seen it before, and we say that which the Gold Ring gave to the public yesterday was ever written by Mrs. Grant. Not a line ever proceeded from that lady or from the President, in any manner recognizing or otherwise alluding to the gold conspiracy. Nor is the letter which is alleged to have been written by either, of the nature of that which has been published. It is a base and wicked forgery. It is in keeping with the character of the men who have been in keeping with other measures resorted to by the gold conspirators. * * * * * * * * *

"Whether Corbin or Butterfield is better or worse than he provides us to be a small matter in the estimation of the public. That which concerns the public in this connection is the conduct of the President. And of this we have before repeatedly impugned, we assert most positively, as we asserted in the first instance, that at no time has Gen. Grant, or Mrs. Grant, had the remotest interest in any speculative transaction. We believe relatively to the gold ring, as we believe of the late Fisk, partner with Butterfield in our Gould, have they held correspondence touching the late gold conspiracy; and any allegation to the contrary is unqualifiedly false."

The public are beginning to learn the true character of Fisk, Gould & Co., and the tactics of the Wall street conspirators. What will be the next shift to which they will resort it is difficult to conjecture. Perhaps the most amazing part of the business is that a professedly reputable journal should, seemingly with a relish, become their organ. No paper doing this can hope to escape the odium which attaches to their infamy.

THE EARL OF DERBY.

The death of the Earl of Derby, announced by the Cable telegraph, is an event of real importance. An almost life-long sufferer from the aristocratic disease, the gout, some time ago we were told that it had begun to affect the stomach, that it had apparently reached its last stage, and, therefore, that the great man was not likely to live much longer. The report of his departure, therefore, excites no surprise and perhaps little emotion in any one in this country, but all possessing some knowledge of his long career as a statesman, and aware of the influence which in England inheres in a politically active and wealthy nobleman as long as he lives, even though bed-ridden, will recognize in his exit from the stage of affairs an event certain to impart a perceptible jar to the march of history.

If we are not under a mistake, the great man just gone first came into distinguished notice during the debates on the Reform Bill, nearly forty years ago. Then Mr. Stanley he had made only two or three speeches when he was regarded as one of the ablest speakers in the House. Lord Macaulay, who in the same stormy time established his oratorical reputation, has in one of his Essays, used Mr. Stanley as an illustration by way of exception, of the remark that extraordinary skill in Parliamentary discussion can be acquired only by assiduous and persistent effort. Mr. Fox was so impressed with the necessity of practice to the attainment of this accomplishment, that he died regretting that he had failed to speak one night when he had the opportunity. With Mr. Stanley, says the essayist, the art of Parliamentary fence seems to be an instinct. In fact we have been told that his first speeches were as excellent as those he delivered twenty years later. According to all the most certain test of merit as a debater —which is effectiveness in reply—he has had few superiors. Absolute confidence in himself, perfect mastery of all the commonplaces of political knowledge, the keenest eye for the defects, real or apparent, of his adversary's argument, and the utmost impetuosity of manner consistent with decorum, were the obvious elements of his power. The title he gained in the beginning of his career is descriptive, he was called "the Rupert of Debate."

His election was always admirable. It was the English of his caste, perfected as far as possible by the study of the classics. English, Greek and Latin from childhood. Some one has said that a person who never heard Mr. Stanley speak in his best days, may derive a good notion of his style and an accurate suggestion of his manner from the Earl of Derby's translation of the first book of the Iliad. As the reader remembers, it contains the debate between Agamemnon and Achilles about the restoration of a female captive to her father.

A few may be interested in remembering that, a year or two ago the Earl of Derby, in a speech expressed regret that he had been educated at a time when natural science formed no part of the course of study decreed essential for people of his rank. "By the march of culture I have so been left behind," said the Earl, "that I feel myself a very ignorant man."

The Earl must also have painfully felt that the advance of liberal opinions had almost made him an anachronism in life. And we can easily fancy that the march of reform appeared to him to have left little in the England of his youth which it was painful for him to leave behind him when dying at the age of seventy years.

AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

We wish some one would account for the fact that while the liberal Catholic press of Europe, and even many of its ablest ecclesiastics, such as Father Hyacinthe, express with some degree of consideration or courtesy, the Catholic journals in America, great and small, seem anxious to outdo each other in throwing mud at the Carmelite. For instance, the *Freeman's Journal* thinks he is a "fool" and "a big bag of wind," and deals generally in such epithets about "the unhooked friar and excommunicated priest." This is a little ahead of the Pittsburgh Catholic, which denounced the Father as "infamous" for his assertion of the rights of conscience. Another fact: the American Catholic press almost invariably, seems to be the willing and eager defender of all manner of abuses in Europe. Every dethroned tyrant is the object of their sympathy, no matter whether it is a Neapolitan Bomba or a Spanish Bourbon. The aspirations of people for religious or political freedom, if we except the struggles of Ireland, is sure to affect subject for ridicule and denunciation, and in these editorial and ecclesiastical instances it is the American press which is the recognizer of its worst. The University of Berlin made him a Doctor of Divinity. This volume was in course of time followed by two volumes more in continuation of the subject.

About 1861 visiting his native country and finding the land of his allegiance engaging a reputation there almost infamous—the result in good measure of systematic calumny by some, feeling actuated by unchristian hatred in others of our popular institutions, Dr. Schaff delivered a course of lectures on America directly adapted to remove prejudices and impart correct information on the subject. These lectures were delivered in Berlin, and were heard by an audience of the most distinguished and influential character, and when afterwards published in a book, they were very widely read. It is difficult to estimate their effect, but we are justified in ascribing great influence to this work in producing the friendly attitude of mind with which the cultivated classes of Germany looked upon the North during our civil war.

More recently Dr. Schaff has resided in New York, and as editor of a translation of Lange's Commentaries with additions, he is furnishing the American clergy of all sects with the most extensive and satisfactory exegetical manual in the world.

In the preface to his History of the Apostolic Church Dr. S. spoke of the Germans and the Americans as the Greeks and the Romans of modern times, and humbly offered himself as an interpreter between the mind of the former and the mind of the latter. Not only by his books, but by his practical activity in several ways, he is nobly fulfilling the office. His sweet wish to Europe was in this character. Such a man ought to be understood by all—our apology for this slight notice.

HOW TO NOMINATE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* maintains that the defeat of Republicans in certain parts of the State was owing to the "Crawford County System," and contends that with the old Convention system the case would have been different. At the same time Allegheny county is reproached for not doing better. No doubt the reproach is perfectly proper, but it was not the "Crawford System" that did the mischief here, but in a considerable degree the rotten Convention system, which the *Telegraph* wishes to see restored where it has been abolished. Therefore the *Telegraph* is quite at fault in its reasoning. A change in the manner of making nominations is imperatively demanded, whether it be in favor of the Crawford or some other system. In regard to the plan which the *Telegraph* seeks an occasion to denounce, we have observed that it is generally the ringmasters who do not like it. It effectually disposes of them, prevents bargains and sales in conventions and gives the people a chance. Still the "Crawford County System" is doubtless open to some objections, but these can be removed and the plan so remodeled as to dispense with the delegate and convention system as it is at present operated. In this county the plan is to hold elections for the choice of delegates. We see no reason why the people should not vote direct for candidates, each ward, township and district to have the same voice as at present, the preference of each ward, township and district, as uttered by the aforesaid elections, to be made known at a meeting of Return Judges, the candidate carrying the greatest number of wards, townships or districts to be the nominee. Such a plan would disturb nothing; it would simply dispense with the hub-bubs called Conventions, effectually do away with the odious device for frauds denominated "marking," prevent bargains and sales, and remand the nominations to the people direct. And furthermore, no objection can be made to this plan that does not lie against the present plan of choosing delegates. There is but little complaint that the delegates

PITTSBURGH

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A Newspaper for Every Home.

A Thorough Compendium of the News of the Day.

Facts for Business Men—Information for Farmers and Truths for the Family Circle, Spiced with the Choicest Literary Miscellany.

Terms, sent by mail, $2 00 per annum.

The great favor with which the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL has been received in the homes of Farmers, the Storerooms of Merchants, and the Workshops of Artizans throughout Pennsylvania and the Western States, induces us to make special effort to still further extend its circulation, so that it may reach every village and hamlet, where a fresh, live newspaper, inculcating a sound morality, may be acceptable. With this end in view we propose the following very

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS

to those who may feel inclined to solicit subscribers. Every man, woman or child may enter the lists and confidently rely on receiving the premiums herewith recited. Those who conclude to act as such should notify us when sending their list of subscribers, and when they have exhausted their respective fields they will say so, and name their selection. Names may be sent singly, but they must be accompanied with the money. Solicitors need not be confined to any particular locality.

☞ *Remittances should be made either by Postoffice Money Orders, Registered Letters, or by Express.*

READ THE FOLLOWING:

For Five Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $2 50:

1 gold Watch Key,
1 pair Coral Armlets,
1 coral Necklace,
1 set Silver-plated Teaspoons,
1 pair fine Silver-pl'td Butter-knives,
1 Gent's Breast Pin,
1 gold Collar Button,
1 gold Finger Ring,
1 silver-plated Cuff Pin,
1 gold-plated Vest Ch'n
1 fine gold Pen (warranted),
1 silver-plated Cup,
1 gold Lady's Breastp'n
1 solid gold Toothpick,
1 gold Watch Charm, (for lady's wear),
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 Thermometer (Wilcox's best),
1 pair coin silver Spectacles (suited),
1 pair fine steel Perospecopic Glasses, to suit any age,
1 Stereoscope,
1 doz American Views,
1 doz Parlor Games,
1 doz English colored Views.

For Ten Subscribers,

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $5 00:

1 silver Vest Chain,
1 small gold Jewelry Shaft Set,
1 ladies' Breastpin,
1 pair Earrings,
1 plain or fancy Finger-ring,
1 gold Locket,
1 pair gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 gold Charm
1 set gold Studs,
1 gold Pencil,
1 gold Pen, patent silver Holder,
1 fine gold Toothpick,
1 silver head Cane,
1 pearl Card Case,
1 Pocket Knife,
1 pair fine Scissors,
1 ladies' Satchel,
1 Spy Glass, 3 draws,
1 24-hour Striking Clock,
1 30-hour lever Clock,
1 half Chain (vest) fine plated mountings,
1 pair pebble Spectacles, (warranted),
1 set Scissors, in case,
1 set Ivory handle Table Knives,
1 set ivory handle Dessert Knives,
1 ivory handle Carving Knife and Fork,
1 fine gold plated Locket,
1 set of six plated Napkin Rings,
1 plated Toast Rack,
1 fine gold lined Cup,
1 fine gold lined Goblet,
1 set plated Tablespoons or Forks,
1 set plated Dessert-spoons or Forks,
1 dozen plated Teaspoons,
1 plated Soup Ladle,
1 plated Fish Knife or Crumb Knife,
1 solid silver Cream Spoon,
1 solid silver Sugar Spoon,
1 solid silver Butter Knife,
1 heavy solid silver Pickle Fork,
1 American Clock,
1 vest Chain, gold plated, warranted to wear well,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 pair Vases, different patterns,
1 Cologne set, 3 pieces,
1 pair Parlan Figures,
1 Microscope, in box,

For Fifteen Subscribers,

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $7 50:

1 ebony Work Box,
1 ladies' fine Watch,
1 set Drawing Instruments,
1 plain or fancy Finger Ring,
1 pair Jet and Holder,
1 pair of silver-plated Dessert Spoons,
1 dozen silver-plated Dessert Spoons,
1 American Clock (8 day),
1 American bronze letter Timepiece,
1 solid gold Thimble,

For Twenty Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $10:

1 gold Vest Chain,
1 gold hand Bracelet,
1 gold Ring,
1 ladies' Breast pin,
1 pair ladies' Ear Rings,
1 pair or fancy Finger-ring,
1 gold Locket,
1 gold Necklace,
1 gold Sleeve Buttons,
1 set gold Studs,
1 Hanckerchief Ring,
1 gold Pencil,
1 pair heavy gold Armlets,
1 heavy silver headed Cane,
1 pearl Card Case,
1 silver Portemonnaie,
1 ladies' Satchel,
1 paper Machae Work Box,
1 Cigar Stand (revolving),
1 doz. ivory handle Table or Dessert Knives,
1 plated Cake Basket,
1 plated Breakfast Castor,
1 plated Dinner Castor,
1 plated Fruit Stand,
1 plated Berry Dish,
1 plated Butter Dish,
1 dozen plated Tablespoons or Forks,
1 set silver Teaspoons,
1 pair solid silver Preserve Spoons,
1 pair solid silver Berry Spoons,
1 pair solid silver Butter Knives, in case,
1 solid silver child's set of Knife, Fork and Spoon,
1 solid silver Tobacco Box,
1 solid silver Cup or Tumbler,
1 fine American Clock,
1 silver plated Ice Pitcher,
1 silver mounted Cologne Set.

For Thirty Subscribers

At $2 00 each, we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $18 00; also, an extra copy to getter-up of club:

1 fine Swiss silver Watch,
1 gold Vest Chain,
1 ladies' gold Watch Chain,
1 pair or single gold hand Bracelet,
1 gold Jewelry Set,
1 gold Breast-pin,
1 pair gold Earrings,
1 small diamond Ring,
1 fine seal Ring,
1 gold Neck Chain,
1 pair fine Sleeve Buttons,
1 set fine gold Studs,
1 gold Hankerchief Ring,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 heavy gold Buckle,
1 gold headed Cane,
1 fine silver Portemonnaie,
1 fine Traveling Bag,
1 Writing Desk,
1 fine bronze Inkstand,
1 pair bronze Statuettes,
1 fine gents' or ladies' Dressing Case,
1 Ebony or Machae Work Box,
1 dozen ivory handle plated blade Table Knives,
1 fine silver Card Case,
1 plated Tete-a-Tete Set,
1 fine plate Dinner Castor,
1 plated Fruit Stand,
1 plated Berry Dish,
1 plated Ice-Pitcher,
1 plated Waiter,
1 dozen silver Teaspoons,
1 set silver Dessert-spoons,
1 silver Soup Ladle,
1 silver Oyster Ladle,
1 pair silver Preserve Spoons,
1 pair silver Berry Spoons,
1 gold Penholder and Pencil,
1 silver Cake Knife,
1 silver Pie Knife,
1 silver Tobacco Box,
1 silver Cup or Goblet,
1 American Clock,
1 Improved Magneto Electro Machine,
1 Combination Castor with Call Bell,
1 fine silver-plated Ice Pitcher Porcelain lined,
1 Magic Musical Cigar Case,
1 Dozen silver-plated Knives, in Case,
1 White China Dinner Set composed of sixty-six pieces.

For Thirty-five Subscribers

At $2 00 each we will give the choice of any of the following articles, valued at $21 00,

1 silver plated Ice Pitcher, Porcelain lined;
1